

Project 3: Correlation Attack

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Exercise 1

I found the following initial states:

K_1 : [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1]

K_2 : [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1]

K_3 : [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0]

For the given output sequence: 10010000111011001011010110010010110101
101011100110101010100100000011001001100011101110110111000100011111
110101010000010000101011101100001111000111000010100001100100110000
01000110001110111101010

Exercise 2

Source code

```
1
2
3 pub fn exercise1() {
4     let num = include_str!("../task06.txt").chars().map(|c|
5         c.to_digit(10).unwrap() as u8).collect::<Vec<u8>>();
6
7     // Primitive polynomials
8     let prim: Vec<Vec<u8>> = vec![
9         vec![1,0,1,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,1],
10        vec![1,0,1,0,1,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,0],
11        vec![1,1,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,0]];
12
13    // Generate de Bruijn sequences for the primitive
14    polynomials
15    let seq: Vec<Vec<u8>> = prim.iter()
16        .map(|p| lfsr(p, vec![0; p.len()], 2_usize.pow(p.len()
17            as u32))).collect();
18
19    // Find the position of the states with maximum
20    correlation to the given number
21    let pos = seq.iter().map(|s| max_p(s, &num)).collect::<
22        Vec<usize>>();
23
24    // Get the specific states of the sequence with the
25    maximum correlation
26    let states = seq.iter().zip(pos.iter()).map(|(s, i)| s[*
27        i..*i+num.len()].to_vec()).collect::<Vec<Vec<u8>>>();
28
29    // Confirm that the three sequences generate the given
30    number
31    if check_seqs(num.clone(), &states){
32        println!("Found!");
33        println!("State_1:_{:?}" , seq[0][pos[0]..pos[0]+prim
34            [0].len()].to_vec());
```

```

26         println!("State_2:_{:?}", seq[1][pos[1]..pos[1]+prim
[1].len()].to_vec());
27         println!("State_3:_{:?}", seq[2][pos[2]..pos[2]+prim
[2].len()].to_vec());
28     } else {
29         println!("Not_found!");
30     }
31 }
32
33 // Checks if the sequences generate the given number with
majority vote
34 fn check_seqs(num: Vec<u8>, seq: &Vec<Vec<u8>>) -> bool{
35     num == seq[0].iter()
36         .zip(seq[1].iter())
37         .zip(seq[2].iter())
38         .map(|((x,y),z)| (*x+*y+*z) / 2)
39         .collect::<Vec<u8>>()
40 }
41
42 // Finds the position of the maximum correlation between the
given sequence and the given number
43 fn max_p(seq: &Vec<u8>, num: &Vec<u8>) -> usize {
44     let mut dists: Vec<f32> = Vec::new();
45     for i in 0..(seq.len()-num.len()) {
46         let j = i + num.len();
47         let state = seq[i..j].to_vec();
48         let dist = distance(state, num.clone());
49         dists.push(dist);
50     }
51     let (pos, max) = dists.iter().enumerate().max_by(|( _, x)
,(_, y)| x.partial_cmp(y).unwrap()).unwrap();
52     println!("Found_max:_{:?}", max);
53     pos
54 }
55
56
57 // Generates a lfsr sequence of length len, starting with
the state init and using prim as the primitive polynomial

```

```

58 fn lfsr(prim: &Vec<u8>, init: Vec<u8>, len: usize) -> Vec<u8>
59 > {
60     let mut seq: Vec<u8> = init.clone();
61     for _ in 0..len {
62         let last = seq.as_slice()[seq.len()-prim.len()..].
63         to_vec();
64         if last[1..].to_vec() == vec![0_u8; prim.len()-1] {
65             // special case of 0 state
66             seq.push(if last[0]==1 {0} else {1});
67         } else {
68             // general case
69             seq.push(and(last,prim.clone()).iter().sum::<u8>
70             >() % 2);
71         }
72     }
73     seq
74 }
75
76 // Bitwise and of two vectors
77 fn and(a: Vec<u8>, b: Vec<u8>) -> Vec<u8> {
78     let mut out: Vec<u8> = vec![0; a.len()];
79     for i in 0..a.len() {
80         out[i] = a[i] * b[i];
81     }
82     out
83 }
84
85 // Calculates the distance between two vectors
86 fn distance(a: Vec<u8>, b: Vec<u8>) -> f32 {
87     let n = a.len() as f32;
88     1.0 - hamming(a,b) as f32 / n as f32
89 }
90
91 // Calculates the hamming distance between two vectors
92 fn hamming(a: Vec<u8>, b: Vec<u8>) -> u8 {
93     let mut out: u8 = 0;
94     for i in 0..a.len() {
95         out += (a[i] ^ b[i]) as u8;
96     }
97     out
98 }

```

```
93     }  
94     out  
95 }
```